Property of Bue keep

WEST TISBURY COMMUNITY PROFILE

EVOLUTION

On a Friday evening and all day Saturday in mid-March, 252 West Tisbury residents and property owners gathered in the school gym to chart the town's well-being and make plans for its future.

In the invitation that was sent to West Tisbury residents and property owners, the Steering Committee wrote, "The town and island are in a period of rapid growth and change. This can worry people and make us feel powerless about our ability to shape the town's future. We tend to feel that the qualities of our town and island are changing and there is little we can do about it... This process (of Community Profiles) has helped guide the growth of communities in ways that feel positive and effective."

Community Profiles and similar "visioning" projects are gaining in popularity, especially in small towns, all across the country. The movement not only creates new measures of progress, but helps a community to find common ground, according to Alan AtKisson, founder of a Seattle organization that helps communities to develop such programs.

"I don't know what happened in the 20th century that made the U.S. stop thinking about the future," Atkisson says. "We have to overcome this legacy that is summed up on the bumper sticker on large RVs - 'I'm spending my children's inheritance,' - as if that were something to be proud of." He adds, "The point here is to make sure the world we hand on is at least as good as the world we came into."

Another proponent of such processes, Lewis Feldstein president of the New Hampshire Charitable Foundation, commented that "a healthy community is one that on a dozen different dimensions, important dimensions, functions well... and the magic is that these all are things you can do something about. They are not built into the soil. You can change them."

Delia Clark, the facilitator for the West Tisbury weekend, and who conducts similar projects throughout New England, talks about the decline of civic involvement, the heart and vitality of community. "The solution to the current lack of civic involvement lies in the simple act of engaging in our communities and in building a foundation of engagement in our children. Community Profiles work at the local level to identify town goals, rediscover the benefits of cooperative problem solving and reaffirm a sense of community."

The Community Profile was sponsored by the West Tisbury Planning Board, and funded by a Municipal Incentive Grant from the Massachusetts Department of Housing and Community Development.

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STEERING COMMITTEE

Co-Chairs: Kate Warner and Toni Cohen
Treasurer and Loose Ends: Eileen Maley
Invitations and Programs: Allen Whiting and Bob Day
Food: Virginia Jones and Susan Silva
Site Logistics: Andrew Woodruff and Prudy Burt
Publicity and Promotion: Mary Lu Keep
Registration and Transportation: Sally Hamilton
Local Facilitators: Shirley Mayhew and Richard Cohen
Child Care: Lisa Rogers
Statistics: Susan Wasserman
Getting Out the Crowd: William Stewart, Tad Crawford,
Peter Fyler, Jim Sepanara, and
all of the above

SPECIAL THANKS TO:

West Tisbury Elementary School, especially Manny Estrella and Bob Tankard

Tisbury Printer and Chris Decker

Tisbury Inn, Sherm and Susie Goldstein, for housing seasonal residents

Susan Wasserman, Andrea Hartman and Martha Mezger for opening their homes to seasonal residents

Wee Friends, Elise and Tommy Thomas, for providing child care

Chefworks, Jim and Kim O'Connor for coffee

Sheriff's Meadow Foundation, photographs and maps

Martha's Vineyard Commission, for the great big map

Vineyard Gazette, Martha's Vineyard Times, Channel 8, WMVY

West Tisbury PTO for coffee, snacks, home-baked goodies

Vineyard Gourmet, Diana & Helen DeBlase, for Saturday lunches

Ernie Thomas, for the seamless sound system

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Report written by Eileen Maley; statistical section by Susan Wasserman

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WEST TISBURY COMMUNITY PROFILE QUESTIONNAIRE

Distributed to participants of the Community Profile weekend

Those who participated in the Community Profile were given questionnaires to complete over the course of the weekend. The questionnaires were intended to add depth and perspective to the Community Profile, and offered both space and opportunity for participants to respond freely. About half the participants – i.e. 127 people – returned their responses.

DEMOGRAPHICS How long have you lived in West Tisbury? Live elsewhere.....6 Less than 1 yr..... 4 1-2 yr..... 7 5-10 yr..... 15 10-15 vr..... 17 15-25 yr..... 23 25-40 yr..... 15 Do you own a house in West Tisbury? Yes..... 108 No..... 19 Do you own vacant land in West Tisbury? Yes..... 25 No..... 97 Do you own property elsewhere? Yes..... 48 Where? Chilmark..... 15 Boston area..... 10 Vinevard Haven..... 4 Maine.... New York state....... 3 Oak Bluffs...... 2 Other..... 8 If you own vacant land, do you plan to build? When? Some day..... 5 This year.... 1-2 yr..... 4 3-5 yr..... 2 When kids grow up..... 2 Other, nonspecific 10

Participants' questionnaire results 2
Do you expect to spend the rest of your life in West Tisbury? Yes
Why did you choose to buy land/build in/live in West Tisbury? Rural, convenient, quiet
What other town(s) would you like/prefer to live in? Chilmark
Your approximate age? 20s

Participants' questionnaire results
Do you expect to spend the rest of your life in West Tisbury' Yes
Why did you choose to buy land/build in/live in West Tisbury's Rural, convenient, quiet70 Good price at the time14 Born/raised here
What other town(s) would you like/prefer to live in? Chilmark
Your approximate age? 20s

Participants' questionnaire results	3
GENERAL: Do you subscribe to and read an island newspaper/maga Vineyard Gazette	zine?
Do you feel well informed about West Tisbury issues? Yes	
Do you feel well informed about island issues? Yes	,
List issues you consider most important. Growth/development	
Tourism	
Do you participate in Island or West Tisbury civic, environmental activities. 25 said no or seldom; the rest list a broad activities.	
What do you like best about West Tisbury? Rural, open space, peace & quiet 65 Sense of community/ friendly people44 Village	: Pond, trees

Participants' questionnaire results
What would you preserve? Rural character/open space
What do you like least about WT? Growth/development
What would you change? Growth/development
What values do you associate with WT/island life? Friendly caring people/community113 Rural character

. 4

Participan	ts' quest	ionnaire	results		
Vi Be	ral chara llage/ Hi aches, po	cter/oper storic Di nds	space istrict ways		
No Su So En Tr So No V Hi Ta Pe El No No Ai La No La	owth/deverth Tisbudurbanizating taxatrenched affic thool expanded to the enough ersized town certain ersor communication to the enough ersized for the enough ersized for the enough ersized for the enough ersized for the enough ersized ersized enda bassiculation	lopment ry busine tion/ yup rate town lead nsion/po beach acc rophy hor sociation en gathe nication lernization ter acti cransport ett proje	ess distriction values dership/too licies licies uses unity ring place vities ation	st2	2 1 1 2 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 2
No. 3 T. M. P. C. B. T. R. D. P. What valu	rowth/devew leader -acre zon raffic - ore beach ublic tra ommunity ike paths ax breaks oadside v ensity/su ost Offic	elopment. ship/limi ing to cl slow it d access. nsportati center for oper istas - l burbaniza e back to	t terms uster & vilon ion space ceep open. tion to town cent te with WT ople/communication	illages ter /island l:	9 9 7 7 6 6 5 4 .3 .3
1R 5	ural char afe. clea	acter			. 42

Particip	ants' question	naire results	5
What val	Preservation Good schools . Non-materialis Simple life	ociate with WT/Island	6 5 6
How impo	rtant are they Very	to you?	87
What qua	Rural qualities Community	23 riculture 30 riculture 16 7 6 4 3 3 rights 2	cted?
enha	Beach access. Agricultural of Trail system.	pportunities 5	
chan	Trees along re Speed/traffic Zoning Bike paths	oads	
Have yo	NoYes (listed) taxes traff Steam neigh isola zonin high no pu summe	lems living in West 1	22 6 6 4 4 3 3

Participants descionnaire reputer	
What are your positive experiences? Friendships/neighbors/community	
Alley's Store	
Nature 2	
Do you feel an emotional attachment, weak or strong to Strong96 Weak14	WT?
Are there town projects you would like to see happen? Community center	
Are there town projects you wish hadn't happened? North Tisbury business district	

Participants' questionnaire results	7
CURRENT ISSUES: Do you favor retaining or disposing of town-operty, i.e. the old library? Retain	73 19
Nould you be willing to see a small portion of dedicated to repairs/maintenance for all town Yes	-owned properties?? 73 12
Nould you support a plan to build an 18-hole town? Yes	9 95
Please describe what you consider to be the e Fisbury; the qualities/places/people/building that define the town's character.	essence of West ps/aspects of life
In general, people responded thoughts about their affection for the town. Some that * "Catching someone in the act of pice else's litter along the road." * Lists of old-timer names and famili * The recycling center at the dump * "It's not too late for wise decision * A list of specific roads - Indian be	e stood out: eking up someone les. on making."
v v ript or obscriring roads rigidian.	

(This compilation does not include single responses - those answers which appeared only once.)

* "The coffee drinkers on the store porch."

Music Street...

WEST TISBURY COMMUNITY PROFILE QUESTIONNAIRE

Sent to Off-Island home owners

To be as inclusive as possible, the Planning Board sent this questionnaire to West Tisbury home owners who live off-island. While we encouraged off-island residents to attend the Community Profile weekend (we even offered weekend housing) we also realized that such a commitment was a long shot for most people. Of the 500-plus questionnaires sent off the island, we received 84 responses.

DEMOGRAPHICS: Where do you live off-island? Massachusetts..... 23 New York..... 17 Connecticut..... 9 New Jersey..... 5 Is it rural, suburban or urban? Urban..... 38 Rural..... 11 How long have you been visiting West Tisbury? 1-2 yrs..... 0 2-5 yrs..... 5 5-9 yrs..... 8 10-19 yrs..... 22 20-29 yrs..... 17 30-39 yrs..... 10 40-49 yrs..... 10 50 plus years.... 10 Do you own vacant land? yes..... 12 One respondent said s/he plans to build in the next year. Do you plan to move full-time to West Tisbury? Yes..... 36 No..... 30 Probably not..... 4 Will this be your retirement home? Yes..... 38 No..... 16 Maybe/probably.... 11 Part time..... 6

Off-island questionnaire results	2
When? 0-5 yrs	
Do you visit on a regular basis? Yes 78	
For how long? Weekends	
Do you visit year-round? 36 No 12 Winter 5 Spring 21 Summer 22 Fall 17	
Do you rent your house to others? Yes 35 No 45 Year round 6 Summer 30 Off-season 8	
Why did you choose to buy land/build in/live Rural	e in West Tisbury

Off-isl	and questionnaire results	
When?	0-5 yrs	
Do you	visit on a regular basis? Yes 78	
For how	long?	
	visit year-round? 36 No 12 Winter 5 Spring 21 Summer 22 Fall 17	
Do you	rent your house to others? Yes	
Why di	d you choose to buy land/build in/live in Warral	lest Tisbury?

ff-Island questionnaire results	3
That other town would you like/prefer to live in? Chilmark	
Tour approximate age? 30-39	
CENERAL: Oo you subscribe to and read an island newspaper/maga: Vineyard Gazette	zine?
Oo you feel well informed about West Tisbury issues? Yes	
Island issues? Yes	
Growth/ development/ zoning etc 40 Preserve beauty/quality of life	

Off-isla	nd questionnaire results
What iss	Ferry access/SSA policy
Do you p	Participate in West Tisbury activities? Yes 46 No
Which or	Arts/ cultural 38 Environmental 26 Seniors/ hosp/ MVCS 19 Library 10 Farms/Ag Soc./farm 2 Church 2
What do	you like best about West Tisbury? Rural/ small town
What wo	Privacy
What do	you like least about West Tisbury? Development/growth

Off-isla	nd questionnaire results	• • • • •
What iss	Ferry access/SSA policy	
Do you g	Participate in West Tisbury activities? Yes 46 No	
Which or	Arts/ cultural	
What do	you like best about West Tisbury? Rural/ small town	
What wo	uld you preserve? Rural quality	
What do	you like least about West Tisbury? Development/growth	

Off-island questionnaire res	ults	5
Beach/ shore access Commercial dev/ home Nothing Taxes on seasonal re Traffic/ speeding ve More bike paths Affordable housing . Keep commercial in co	trol growth 9 businesses 7 sidents 6 hicles 5 2 old center 2 or kids 2 tation 2	
Rural quality of lif Friendly, sense of o Nature/ environment Sensitivity/ good pe Safety	e with WT/island life?	
How important are they to you very	. 51	
	iet 40	
Enhanced? Friendly, rural etc 'Shore/ pond access		
Changed? Stop/slow development Limit promotion of		
tradesmen/segetting to describe to describe the described and described	ts/ reservations ervice people don't sho beach/ shore affic ter ter	w up etc

OII-IBIANG QUESCIONNAIIC ICDAIOS
What are your positive experiences? Friendly people
Do you feel an emotional attachment to WT? Strong 74 Moderate 2 Weak 2
Any town projects you would like to see happen? More bike paths
Are there any town projects you wish hadn't happened? School expansion
Do you favor retaining or disposing of town owned buildings property, i.e. the old Library? Retain
Would you be willing to see a small portion of tax dollars dedicated to repairs/maintenance for all town-owned properties? Yes

Off-island questionnaire results	6
What are your positive experiences? Friendly people	
Do you feel an emotional attachment to WT? Strong 74 Moderate	
Any town projects you would like to see happen? More bike paths	
Are there any town projects you wish hadn't happened School expansion	
Do you favor retaining or disposing of town owned by property, i.e. the old Library? Retain	
Would you be willing to see a small portion of tax of dedicated to repairs/maintenance for all town-owned properties? Yes	iollars

Off-island questionnaire results

. 7

Do you plan to be buried in West Tisbury?

Please describe what you consider to be the essence of West Tisbury; the qualities/ places/ people/ buildings/ aspects of life that define the town's character.

Comments generally reflect the same sentiments as those of local residents - with the frequent exceptions that this is the place to unwind and relax; or requests to be included in the decision-making processes.

More typical is this observation from a faraway property owner: "stone walls.. old buildings.. farms.. simple lifestyle... Mill Pond... Tisbury Great Pond - Please leave them alone."

(This compilation does not include single responses - those answers which appeared only once.)

AGENDA

FRIDAY, MARCH 14

	F	acilitat	or,	. Delia	. Clark		
Institute	for	Communi	Lty	Enviro	onmental	Manager	nent
Antioch !	Vew :	England	Gra	duate	School,	Keene,	NH

5:30 6:30	Sign-in, pot luck supper WELCOME Overview of Community Profile process Who is here?
6:45	MOSAIC AND VISION What is West Tisbury like now? What do you want West Tisbury to be like in the future?
7:15	HOW DOES WEST TISBURY COMPARE? Presentation of census data compiled by Susan Wasserman
7:45	PRESENTATION OF COMMUNITY PROFILE COMPONENTS 1 Effective Community Leadership: a broader definition 2 Informed Citizen Participation: more than voter turnout 3 Identifying Our Town's Character: what is West Tisbury? 4 Education and Social Services: meeting our citizens' needs 5 Taking Care of Our Citizens: health and housing 6 Physical Infrastructure: the basics that serve our needs 7 The Use of Natural Resources: water, energy and materials 8 How the Community Looks and Feels: town, farms, open space and beaches 9 Economic Vitality: stability through diversity 10 Growth and Development: are we planning well?
8:15	SMALL GROUP DISCUSSIONS OF COMPONENTS Random assignments to small groups, one component per group: - Strengths of West Tisbury in the component area - Weaknesses

- What would you like to see in the future?
- What are the five key issues that need to be addressed?

9:30 ADJOURN

AGENDA

FRIDAY, MARCH 14

Facilitator, Delia Clark Institute for Community Environmental Management Antioch New England Graduate School, Keene, NH

- Sign-in, pot luck supper 5:30 WELCOME 6:30 Overview of Community Profile process Who is here?
- MOSAIC AND VISION 6:45 What is West Tisbury like now? What do you want West Tisbury to be like in the future?
- HOW DOES WEST TISBURY COMPARE? 7:15 Presentation of census data compiled by Susan Wasserman
- PRESENTATION OF COMMUNITY PROFILE COMPONENTS 7:45 1 Effective Community Leadership: a broader definition
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 - 3 Identifying Our Town's Character: what is West Tisbury?
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 - 6 Physical Infrastructure: the basics that serve our
 - 7 The Use of Natural Resources: water, energy and materials
 - 8 How the Community Looks and Feels: town, farms, open space and beaches
 - 9 Economic Vitality: stability through diversity 10 Growth and Development: are we planning well?
- SMALL GROUP DISCUSSIONS OF COMPONENTS 8:15 Random assignments to small groups, one component per
 - Strengths of West Tisbury in the component area
 - Weaknesses
 - What would you like to see in the future?
 - What are the five key issues that need to be addressed?
- ADJOURN 9:30

SATURDAY, MARCH 15

8:45	Coffee and check-in
9:00	SMALL GROUP REPORTS Each of the ten small groups reports to the large group, five minutes each
9:50	SELECTION OF KEY ISSUES Discussion to refine list of 50 Key Issues down to about ten, based on consensus
10:25	INDIVIDUAL SELECTION OF KEY ISSUE Participants select small group/issue to work on
10:30	BREAK
10:45	SMALL GROUPS MEET FOR KEY ISSUES DISCUSSION * Define the problem or opportunity * Project goals - identify what you want to accomplish * Identify potential projects/ solutions * Evaluate potential projects using impact feasibility grid
	* Select three projects to bring to full group
12:15	LUNCH
1:00	REPORT BACK FROM SMALL GROUPS
2:00	VOTING Which project do you think we should move forward on? Which is the most important project for West Tisbury right now?
2:15	INDIVIDUAL SELECTION OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT GROUPS
2:30	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT - Small groups * Goals and objectives * Potential obstacles, solutions * Resources needed * Principal leadership * Action steps * Timeline * Coordinator, first step
4:00	WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE? - Full group * Action format - task forces or full body? * How to communicate with each other and the community * Future meetings * Who should be included?
4:30	ADJOURN

COMMUNITY PROFILE - FRIDAY EVENING

After a bounteous pot luck feast in the school cafeteria, participants met in the gym for an overview of the two-day event and an introduction to the goals of the process. Delia Clark briskly captured and kept our attention by having us respond by standing vote to questions about ourselves - how long we have lived in town, where we work, how many of us have children in the schools, where we get our news (word of mouth, mostly), and whether we were born in West Tisbury. (Our questionnaire results, elsewhere in this report, provide much of this data.)

Delia asked us to shout out words or phrases to describe West Tisbury as it is now. These were some of the responses, recorded on easels at the front of the room.

THE MOSAIC - Words to Describe West Tisbury Today:

farmers market nice dump too much paving in need of bike paths need to protect water, air inadequate ocean access no affordable housing over policed fun for kids boring for teenagers horse country unchanging leadership non-commercial vacaction resort no winter meeting place last vestage of small town USA no beaches unlike Edgartown losing country roads too many trophy houses Humphries charter school expensive housing exclusig extensive agreage in conservation excellent library not enough space formerly agricultural crowded suburban eclectic over-developed farming friendly scenic silent town meetings too many signs three-acre zoning Athens of the island historic consciousness confused centrally located good looking generous perishable bikable walkable God's country not what it was

convenient in-bred

Howes House great EMTs dangerous strip development overlighting great oysters State Road too many people need extensive bike trails cares about school overly concerned about school good place to be buried consistent leadership safe safe from what? not fun for kids unsustainable no natural harbor sitting duck for slick talkers vacation resort small town America rural busy transitional growing beautiful comfortable open space great volunteer fire department fair volunteers space buildings beautiful birds too many deer and deer ticks too many lights on houses not enough acreage in conservation commitment to problem solving public safety education tax rate struggling general store well educated available arts-conscious part of an island civic minded diverse predominately white commercial growth consistent leadership

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THE VISION - West Tisbury in the future - How we wish it would be

affordable housing alternatives not suburban control strip malls excellent education beach access zero taxes summer camp for kids like it was 20 years ago pollution-free dirt roads incentives for open space safe drinking water open beaches open ancient ways vear-round economy no jets at airport limit noise and light pollution get rid of sodium lighting ability to drive to VH in summer ban jet skis get most out of old Ag Hall community center weekly town pot lucks continued tolerance of diversity competitive alternatives to SSA limit terms of office more people willing to run for office center for artists no more bike paths public walking access over 10 acres less consumption no more little green road signs increase public shellfishing no more growth continue being a dry town keep small town character keep town for others to enjoy canopy of trees along roadside cluster vs conventional zoning easier way to get off island limit utility poles encourage arts preserve agricultural heritage ban mopeds encourage mopeds SSA responsive to island change 3rd world airport no airport access to old public buildings active community gathering space insist on limiting cars to island center for barter of goods and services huild adequate roads for public transit dedicated bike path to town center ownership of beach property to high tide

fiber-optic cable link for people who want it

give people back right to control their own property

town policy to support public gifts for open space

public transportation teen mentor program 10-acre zoning no more building all island health insurance better health care less traffic sustainable economy moderate growth housing for islanders old Alley's eco-swimming pool clustered housing all beaches public bury power lines eliminate polluting septics bring back old movies tollgate at town borders lower tax rate for open space fewer offices cheaper food lower taxes more minorities center for teens preserve historic buildings pleasing architecture improve recycling summer camp for adults protect environment. less consumption community participation limit blacktop local jobs for local people remain unique island wide subway system

West Tisbury Statistics

Community Profile March 1997

This segment of the Community Profile highlights some statistics about West Tisbury. The specific numbers presented here are not nearly as important as the overall picture they present—where we have been, roughly where we are and where we are going. And they are not necessarily the most important numbers that describe the health of our community or measure the areas of interest for most of us. For example, the US Census does not collect the number of people who attend school committee budget hearings, or even the number of people who attend town meeting or the number of volunteer hours given to the town. It is up to us to identify statistics that will be helpful to us in assessing the health of our community and in charting our accomplishments.

HISTORY

West Tisbury was founded in 1892, breaking away from Tisbury because town residents felt their interests and focus were different. It was, actually, a tax revolt. Today, West Tisbury is the bucolic heart of the island. We pride ourselves on our rural qualities, well-protected natural resources, resident writers and artists, our beautiful beaches, our neighborly sense of community, our little villages, fertile farmland (a winery, a strawberry farm, a llama farm and hundreds of sheep, cows and truck gardens), our summer farmer's market and our renowned August agricultural fair. As the following figures will illustrate, we are stable, employed, well schooled and civic minded.

POPULATION

The population of Martha's Vineyard has experienced long periods of stagnation and shorter bursts of growth. We had 5,700 people in 1935, 5570 in 1950 and 12,205 in 1995, more than doubling over 60 years (Fig. 1). The island has been among the leaders in Massachusetts population growth for the last two decades. The US Census total population estimate for the six island towns shows that between 1970 and 1985, our year round population doubled and in West Tisbury it more than tripled—from 453 to 1510. The growth rate for the rest of the island was approximately 30%. That growth now has slowed somewhat. At the end of last year (1996), the Town Clerk estimates that we had 2400 year round residents. Figures 2 and 3 illustrate both the population and how it is

West Tisbury Statistics

Community Profile March 1997

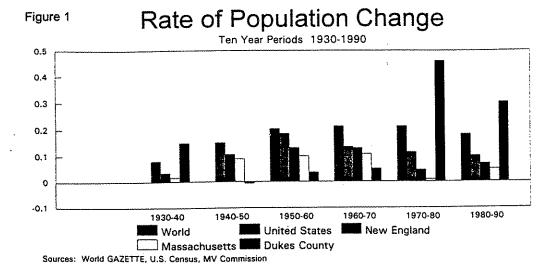
This segment of the Community Profile highlights some statistics about West Tisbury. The specific numbers presented here are not nearly as important as the overall picture they present—where we have been, roughly where we are and where we are going. And they are not necessarily the most important numbers that describe the health of our community or measure the areas of interest for most of us. For example, the US Census does not collect the number of people who attend school committee budget hearings, or even the number of people who attend town meeting or the number of volunteer hours given to the town. It is up to us to identify statistics that will be helpful to us in assessing the health of our community and in charting our accomplishments.

HISTORY

West Tisbury was founded in 1892, breaking away from Tisbury because town residents felt their interests and focus were different. It was, actually, a tax revolt. Today, West Tisbury is the bucolic heart of the island. We pride ourselves on our rural qualities, well-protected natural resources, resident writers and artists, our beautiful beaches, our neighborly sense of community, our little villages, fertile farmland (a winery, a strawberry farm, a llama farm and hundreds of sheep, cows and truck gardens), our summer farmer's market and our renowned August agricultural fair. As the following figures will illustrate, we are stable, employed, well schooled and civic minded.

POPULATION

The population of Martha's Vineyard has experienced long periods of stagnation and shorter bursts of growth. We had 5,700 people in 1935, 5570 in 1950 and 12,205 in 1995, more than doubling over 60 years (Fig. 1). The island has been among the leaders in Massachusetts population growth for the last two decades. The US Census total population estimate for the six island towns shows that between 1970 and 1985, our year round population doubled and in West Tisbury it more than tripled—from 453 to 1510. The growth rate for the rest of the island was approximately 30%. That growth now has slowed somewhat. At the end of last year (1996), the Town Clerk estimates that we had 2400 year round residents. Figures 2 and 3 illustrate both the population and how it is



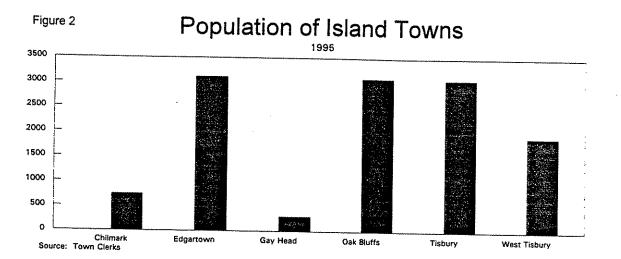
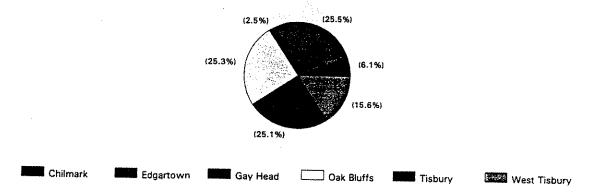


Figure 3 Proportion of Island Population by Town



proportioned among the island towns. A look at the figures for resident births and deaths makes it apparent that immigration to the island accounts for most of this increase. The attractiveness of Martha's Vineyard as a tourist and retiree destination, especially in light of its proximity to Boston, New York and Washington, help make it an appealing place to relocate. The seasonal population is much larger, although that data are much less precise (Fig.4) Recent estimates by the MV Commission place the West Tisbury summer population over 7,000.

West Tisbury has gradually grown relative to other island towns, from about 6% of the population to 15 ½% (Fig. 5)—we are still one of the fastest growing towns on the island.

Fig.6-7 show the change in age group distribution since 1940 on Martha's Vineyard.

The proportion of residents who register and vote is one very good measure of how active and involved citizens are. West Tisbury stands up very well; only in Chilmark did a higher percentage of registered voters vote in the last presidential election—87% to our 80%. (See figures 8 and 9). The island as a whole showed more interest than most of the country. Less than 50% of those eligible voted across the US in the same election.

LAND USE

The Vineyard landscape is changing.

"No one who has spent more than a season or two on Martha's Vineyard can fail to be impressed with the variety and speed of changes that occur in the natural environment. Single storms frequently rearrange the island—the beach connecting Chappaquiddick to Katama is severed and rebuilt, the Gay Head cliffs continually reveal an ever-changing spectrum of colored sands and clays as they erode; the bulldozers train to remove the sand from the Beach Road constructed on the barrier beach along Sengekontacket, left by the latest powerful northeast storm. In most places, such geological events that whittle down hills and cause roads to vanish occur on a time scale so greatly exceeding a human life span as to be of no concern from our brief perspective of a few decades. An Amherst resident does not notice the weathering of the Holyoke range. Stately colonial homes in Salem are not moved because they are in danger of toppling into an ocean that has brought the shoreline into their yards. But the Vineyard marches to a much more energetic drummer, and our houses and roads are more mobile

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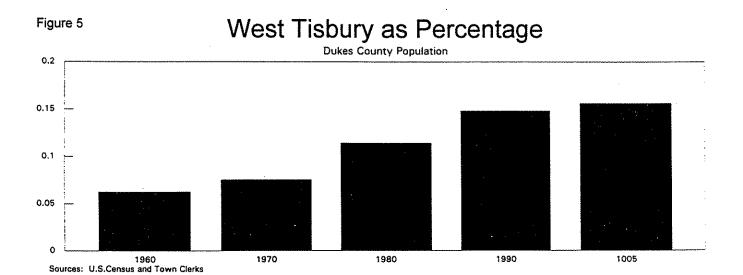
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West Tisbury and Vineyard Populations

	Martha's Vir	neyard	West Tisbu	īΥ	West Tisbur	<u>y as</u>	
		Total				<u>na's Vineyar</u>	
	vear round	seasonal *	year-round	seasonal **	year-round	seasonal	
1950	5570		353		6.34%	2.97%	
1960			360	1497	6.25%	3.74%	
1970				2144	7.51%	5.36%	
1980				4245	11.38%	5.50%	
1990				6235	14.25%	7.02%	
1995				7225	13.80%	7.07%	
% change 1970-95	2.28	2.55	4.19	3.37	*1996 Data	Report says	11541

* Seasonal population figures from 1920-1970 from Vineyard Gazette (Eulalie Reagan); from 1980 to 1995 from estimates made by the Martha's Vineyard Commission; **Seasonal population for 1980 and later from MVC estimates. For earlier years, calculated as 4.65 times the number of houses in town. (This is the proportion between seasonal population and number of houses in 1995.)



Population Trends

All ages 0-4 5-19 20-44 al 1,704 162 336 736 M 867 90 189 359 F 837 72 147 377 al 11,639 826 2,053 4,769 M 5,648 441 1,033 2,392 F 5,991 385 1,020 2,377	West Tisbury West Total M F Dukes County M F
--	---

Source: MISER

Population Trends

1995 1900 12205 15.57%
199 <u>0</u> 1704 11541 14,76%
1985 1250 10900 11.47%
1980 1010 8879 11.38%
1975 699 7933 8.81%
1970 453 6034 7.51%
1965 389 5887 6.61%
360 360 5763 6.25%
Place/Year West Tisbury Martha's Vineyard WT as % of Dukes

Sources: US Census, Decennial Counts and Mid-Decade Estimates; Town Clerks, 1995 Estimates

Population Distribution by Age Group

ION DISKINGUIN	Population Distribution by Age Gloup	d		(!	0	7000	Change	Change
	1940	1950	• '	19/0	288	0881	06 01 0061	1310 10 30
	417	543	•	395	537	848	1.68	2.15
Olidel 3 yls.	040	988		1046	1224	1480	1.46	1.41
	471	377		484	551	575	1.46	1.19
	1178	1021		925	2234	2433	3.07	2.63
	1736	1769		1752	2273	3907	2.18	2.23
35 to 59 60 and older	925	1034	1331	1515	2123	2396	1.80	1.58
	5669	5633	5826	6117	8942	11639	2.00	1.90

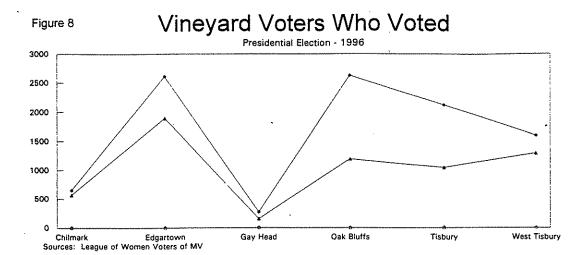
Source: US Census

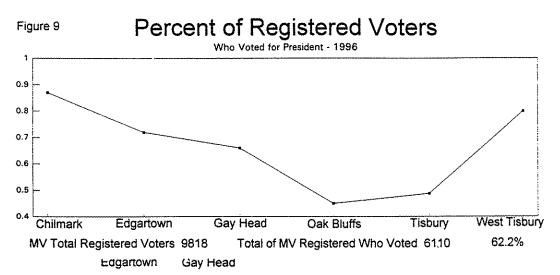
Trends
pulation
0

31 16 15 439 143 296	20 77 10
4	1995 04 1900 41 12205 3% 15.57%
65-79 146 70 76 1,394 592 802	1990 1704 11541 14,76%
293 143 150 2,158 1,047 1,111	1985 1250 10900 11.47%
20-44 736 359 377 4,769 2,392 2,377	1980 1010 8879 11.38%
2,053 1,020	1 <u>975</u> 699 7933 8.81%
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All ages 1,704 867 837 11,639 5,648 5,991	1965 389 5887 6.61%
Total M	1960 360 5763 6.25%
West Tisbury Dukes County	Place/Year West Tisbury Martha's Vineyard WT as % of Dukes

Population Distribution by Age Group	on by Age Gr	dno					Change	Change	
Under 5 yrs. 5 to 14 15 to 19 20 to 34 35 to 59	1940 417 942 471 1178 1736	1950 543 889 377 1021 1769	1960 505 1013 394 793 1790	1970 395 1046 484 925 1752	1980 537 1224 551 2234 2273 2123	1990 848 1480 575 2433 3907 2396	1960 to 90 1.68 1.46 1.46 3.07 2.18	1970 to 90 2.15 1.41 1.19 2.63 2.23 1.58	
Total	5669	5633	5826	6117	8942	. 11639	2.00	1.90	
			1						

ce: US Census





Sources: US Census, Decennial Counts and Mid-Decade

as a result." (Page 11, MARTHA'S VINEYARD LANDSCAPES: The Nature of Change)

Fields, forests, and plants are subject to this same kind of growth and change. People living today tell stories about driving from West Tisbury to Gay Head and being able to see the ocean the entire way—what a change in one generation. Our West Tisbury land use has changed in equally dramatic ways.

While more acres have been purchased or restricted for conservation, agricultural use has been shrinking (Fig. 12).

Fig. 10—West Tisbury Land Use 1950-1995

To make realistic growth estimates, one must know how the land is subdivided and owned and the regulations on its future development. Our town master plan states that January 1, 1986, we had 2,381 separate parcels of land, with 1,000 vacant residentially zoned lots. The plan stated,

"Even with no further subdivision activity, West Tisbury's population can be projected to [grow to] more than twice its present size as these lots are built on. Subdivision activity, however, is occurring at a fairly steady rate." (Page 10-11)

In 1985-86 the minimum lot size in West Tisbury was increased from 1 ½ to 3 acre residential zoning. Assuming grandfather protection of all existing lots over 5,000 square feet and total utilization of the opportunity to construct subordinate dwellings (guest houses), the total number of dwellings might be 7073 and using a figure of 2.87 (US Census 1990) per dwelling, our future population is projected to be 20,299 sometime in the early 21st century. Figure 13 illustrates the fluctuation over the last 15 years in residential building permits. These numbers represent new houses.

Bill Wilcox and the MV Commission constructed the most up-to-date map of land uses in West Tisbury for the Community Profile in March 1997. He was able to identify approximately 90 parcels of dedicated land including acreage owned by the Town, Island conservation organizations, the county and state, and deeded restrictions and easements. This represents a total of 6229 acres.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Another measure of West Tisbury's community profile is average household size. Figure 14 shows the increase in the number of households and the increase in the members of these households. West Tisbury has more people per household than the Vineyard average.

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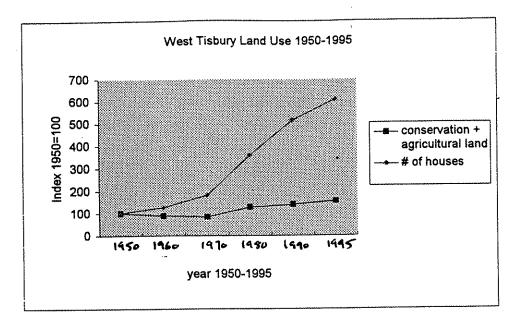
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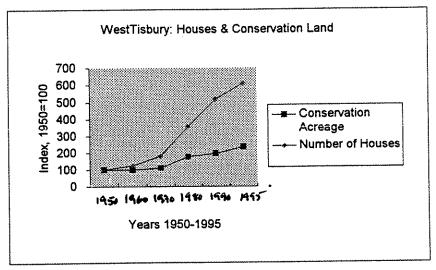
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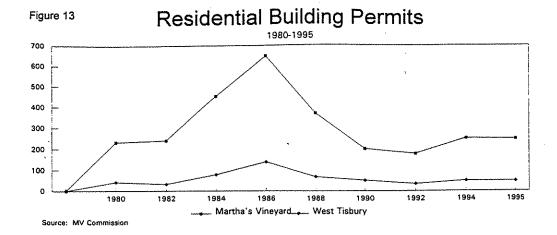


West Tisbury

25.46 square miles

vear	acres of	acres of conservation	# houses	year-roun population	persons per sq mile	seasonal population
1950	•	2475	255			1186
1960		2475	322	360	14.4	1497
1970		2735	461	453	18.1	2144
1980		4421	913	1010	40.4	7560
1990		4856	1320	1704	68.2	6235
1995		5845	1554	1900	76.0	7225
% cha50 t		236.15%	609.41%	538.24%	538.24%	609.19%

Seasonal population for 1980 and later from MVC estimates. For earlier years, calculated as 4.65 times the number of houses in town. (This is the proportion between seasonal population and number of houses in 1995.)

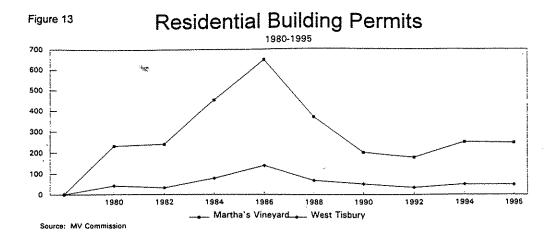


West Tisbury Building Permits

Building Permits - West Tisbury

1976	21
1978	45
1980	41
1981	31
1982	32
1983	74
1984	77
1985	79
1986	140
1987	73
1988	68
1989	48
1990	50
1991	50
1992	34
1993	53
1994	49
1995	48
1996	

Single/Two Family building permits



West Tisbury Building Permits

j.

Building Permits - West Tisbury

1976	21
1978	15
1980	41
1981	31
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1986	140
1987	73
1988	68
1989	48
1990	50
1991	50
1992	34
1993	53
1994	49
1995	48
1996	

Single/Two Family building permits

Figure 14

Household Characteristics

Number of Households	1980	1990
MV	3963	5003
WT	418	432
Average Household Size		
MV	2.24	2.31
WT	2.42	2.87
Average # Adults/Household		
MV	1.76	1.77
WT	1.73	1.98
Median Rent (2 Bedrooms)		
MV		\$647.00
WT		\$770.00

SCHOOLS

Figure 15 shows Public School Enrollment The US Census does not break down figures by schools attended, but rather by Kindergarten through 6 Grade and Seventh through Twelfth grade, so these numbers do not reflect the number of children in our Up Island Regional School.

The adult population has a high educational attainment relative to the rest of the island, the state and the nation. Fig. 16 illustrates these differences.

EMPLOYMENT

Officially collected employment statistics do not totally reflect activities in a seasonal, tourist based economy like the Vineyard. The attached employment figures are for the Vineyard as a whole, not just for West Tisbury. Since 1985, the proportion of jobs in various sectors has remained fairly constant. Jobs in services, retail trade and construction have grown somewhat. The size of firms on the Vineyard is small—over 50% of them have between one and four employees. Only a very small number of businesses employ more than 50 people.

In Figure 17, West Tisbury appears to have a more stable base of employment than other island towns. While all towns experience the August employment peak and the January-February slump, West Tisbury has less seasonal fluctuation.

Fig 18—pie chart of employment by industry from Data Report 1996

Two important points are that real incomes have increased absolutely and also in relation to national averages (Fig. 19). In 1970, the median family income on Martha's Vineyard was 11% below the national median; by 1990, Martha's Vineyard was 17% above the national median. Even between 1980 and 1990, West Tisbury's average per capita income rose from 91% of the national average to 114% of the national figure.

HOUSING COSTS

Another way to understand employment and income figures is to look at how much housing costs. Figure 20 show household income and compares it to rental and purchase price statistics.

TRANSPORTATION

In recent years all of us have become more aware of our growing popularity and increasing traffic. The SSA brought 16% more cars to the island in 1990 than in 1995 (185,583), and passengers increased 25% to 1,071,984 in 1995. Figure 21

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Educational Attainment, 1990

	West	Martha's		
	<u>Tisbury</u>	<u>Vineyard</u>	<u>MA</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
not high school graduate	5.8%	12.5%	20.0%	24.8%
high school graduate	20.9%	29.6%	29.7%	30.0%
some college	24.2%	18.5%	15.8%	18.7%
associate degree	10.8%	10.1%	7.2%	6.2%
bachelor's degree	26.6%	21.7%	16.6%	13.1%
graduate/professional degree	11.7%	10.5%	10.6%	7.2%
Persons 25 years and older				
High school graduate or higher	94.2%	90.4%	80.0%	75.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	38.4%	32.1%	27.2%	20.3%

Figure 17

West Tisbury Employment Characteristics

Our 1995 unemployment rate is just under 4%.

West Tisbury has the least summer/winter unemployment flux of any island town

Dukes County in 1995 varied from January high-12% to August low--under 4%.

In order of unemployment flux:

Gay Head had the highest summer/winter difference

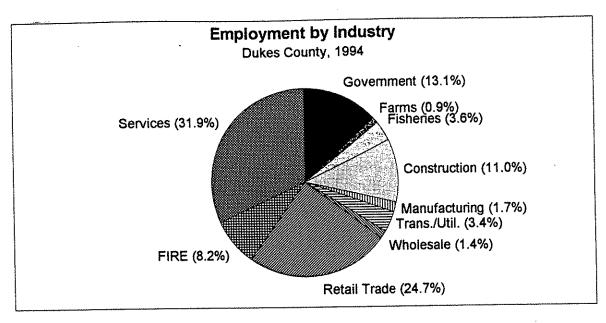
Edgartown

Tisbury

Oak Bluffs

Chilmark

West Tisbury



Source: US BEA

Incomes - Family and Per Capita

Median Family Incom 1970 1980 1990 % change19 70-90 Source: US Census	ne Vest Tisbury N 39423	Martha's Vineyar I 8578 16471 41369 4.82	Massachusetts 10835 21166 44367 4.09	United States 9586 21023 35225 3.67
1970 1980 1990 % change 1970-90 % change 1980-90 Source: US Census	7125 16428 2.31	Martha's Vineyar 3237 7322 18280 5.65 2.50	7458	7787 14420

Employment by Industry
Dukes County, 1994

Government (13.1%)

Farms (0.9%)
Fisheries (3.6%)

Construction (11.0%)

Manufacturing (1.7%)
Trans./Util. (3.4%)
Wholesale (1.4%)

Retail Trade (24.7%)

Source: US BEA

Incomes - Family and Per Capita

Median Family Income 1970 1980 1990 % change 1970-90 Source: US Census	West Tisbury 39423	Martha's Vineyar 8578 16471 41369 4.82	Massachusetts 1 10835 21166 44367 4.09	United States 9586 21023 35225 3.67
1970 1980 1990 % change 1970-90 % change 1980-90 Source: US Census	7125 16428 2.31	40000	7458	3177 7787

West Tisbury Housing Costs

Housing Costs in Relation to Household Income, 1990

Nantucket	40331	956	0.276	299400	7.42	2.29	•
Barnstable County Na	31766	. 546	0.244	168800	5.31	2.3	
United B	30056	447	0.178	79100	2.63	2.63	
-	36952	580	0.188	162800	4.41	2.58	
//artha's /ineyard	31994	647	0.243	195000	60.9	2.31	1.77
West N	32422	770		g	ncome	2.47	1.98
	Median household income	month	Rental costs as % median monthly i	Median house value (owner-occupied)	House cost as % annual household income	Average household size	Average number of adults

Vineyard Arrival

	Registered	SSA	All boat	SSA		Air
	Vehicles	Passenger	Passenger	Autos	Trucks F	assengers
197(362243				16775
1975		489159				22653
198(9492					29278
1986	4				24578	62597
199(•					41204
1995	5 15093	1071984	1211308			54418
%change 1970 to 95 %change 1980 to 95	2.2423	2.9593	3.3439	2.6976	2.6185	3.244

All passenger and vehicle arrivals are one-way; that is, all are calculated as arrivals on the Vineyard, not round trips.
A major strike in 1960 reduced the number of trips made by the Steamship Authoity.

-35-

shows passengers, autos and trucks carried by the Steamship Authority from 1970 to 1995.

Figure 22 lists West Tisbury Vehicle Registrations (cars and trucks). The number of vehicles registered at island addresses has increased dramatically. In 1995, there were 1.2 vehicles registered on the island for every year round resident.

TAXES

And finally, another comparison between island communities can be made with tax rates per thousand, see Figure 23.

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TAXES

And finally, another comparison between island communities can be made with tax rates per thousand, see Figure 23.

West Tisbury Vehicles and Houses

Registered Vehicles and Number of Houses - West Tisbury

vehicles per h		•	1.5	1.2	4.	1.4	
# houses	255	322	461	913	1320	1554	
# vehicles			683	1101	1844	2174	
Year	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	

Town Tax Rates Per Thousand on Residential Properties

>		\$5.60	\$3.86	\$6.54	\$7.82	
1991 FY	\$2.80	\$6.40	\$4.48	\$6.94	\$9.04	\$5.63
	\$2.88	\$6.74	\$4.69	\$7.47	\$11.19	\$6.19
7 1993	\$2.91	\$6.90	n/a	\$9.81	\$14.17	\$7.00
FY 1994		\$6.92				
FY 1995	\$3.00	\$7.27	n/a	\$11.85	\$14.70	\$8.20

Note: From 1991 to present Tisbury has charged a slightly higher rate for commercial property

THE TEN COMPONENTS

Delia Clark next introduced ten qualities which can be used to create a Community Profile. The topics, in general terms, were developed by the National Civic League and adapted for West Tisbury by steering committee co-chairs Kate Warner and Toni Cohen, with help from Delia.

These components make a community work - they help towns plan for the future and survive dramatic changes such as population growth or major institutional change. They are:

CIVIC INFRASTRUCTURE

- 1. Effective Community Leadership: a broader definition
- 2. Informed Citizen Participation: more than voter turnout
- 3. Identifying Our Town's Character: what is West Tisbury?

COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE

- 4. Education and Social Services: meeting our citizens' needs
- 5. Taking Care of Our Citizens: health and housing
- 6. Physical Infrastructure and Services: the basics that serve our needs

ENVIRONMENT

- 7. Use of Natural Resources: water, energy and materials
- 8. How the Community Looks and Feels: town, farms, beaches

ECONOMY AND GROWTH

- 9. Economic Vitality: stability through diversity
- 10. Growth and Development: are we planning well?

* * * * *

Participants were randomly assigned to one of ten discussion groups set up in classrooms throughout the school. Each group, led by two local facilitators, talked about one of the ten components, listing the strengths and then the weaknesses or concerns relating to the topic. After reviewing the lists, as recorded at the front of the room on large sheets of newsprint, each group narrowed the list to five key issues which most urgently need attention.

This section of the report defines the topic, proposes questions the group needed to think about, and then lists the key issues agreed to by consensus.

CIVIC INFRASTRUCTURE 1. EFFECTIVE COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP: A Broader Definition Facilitator: Fran Finnigan and Art Nelson

The public, private and nonprofit sectors must all develop leaders who can cooperate with each other in enhancing the long-term future of the community. Leadership must be responsive, honest, efficient, enlightened, fair and accountable. Leaders should be representative of their community, and should have both a grasp of the community's problems and the ability to envision an economically secure, environmentally sound and socially viable future. Leaders should be attuned to the potential to expand opportunities and to solve problems of the town by cooperating with other neighboring communities.

- * Is there active leadership in all three sectors of the community? public, private and nonprofit?
- * Do leaders seek out the interests and ideas of local citizens?
- * Do they represent diverse community interests (age and gender groups, length of time they have resided in the town, etc.)
- * Do leaders demonstrate knowledge, accountability, professionalism, and innovation?
- * Is leadership results-oriented?
- * Are leaders willing to take appropriate risks?
- * Do leaders demonstrate long-range (20+ years) thinking? Do they understand the impacts of their actions on the long term health and vitality of the town?
- * Are leaders willing to consider and utilize alternative methods for delivering services, and to undertake regional solutions where appropriate?
- * Do all three sectors actively recruit, train and empower new leaders?
- * Do leaders have a common forum to discuss issues with other leaders in the region? How do region-wide policy conflicts get resolved?
- * How effective is Town Meeting as a forum?

FIVE KEY ISSUES:

Leadership committed to and given resources for professional long range planning, representing the will of the people. Help seasonal residents find a voice in town affairs/ tap into rich pool of (seasonal) talents.

Regionalization Maintain and encourage the high level of present leadership through a system of nurturing future leaders.

Combine private non-profit and public leadership resources island-wide, focusing on issues such as arts, teens, elderly, hospital, SSA.

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2. INFORMED CITIZEN PARTICIPATION: More Than Voter Turnout Facilitators: Tad Crawford and Ursula Ferro

If a community is to be strong, citizens must participate through voting in local elections, serving on government boards, attending public hearings and being active in solving town issues. Declining ability of government to meet community needs means that philanthropy and volunteerism become even more important. All citizens need to develop knowledge and skills to contribute to community life. All sectors within a community private, public and nonprofit - must each take responsibility for the community's civic education and generate and share information with the public. Sharing in problem solving and planning for the future increases pride in the community and can result in an ethic of giving and sharing as a way of life.

- * Do citizens know how the system works?
- * Is it easy for newcomers to get involved in the community?
- * How do people find out what is going on in the community?
- * What is the level of volunteerism and philanthropy in the
- * Are citizens actively involved in major projects?
- * Do citizens volunteer to serve on local boards and committees?
- * How well do local committees and boards communicate with each other and the public and with other boards and committees throughout the region?
- * Is public input sought in an effective manner?
- * Is the public informed?
- * Is there both adequate and balanced media coverage of local events and issues?
- * Do schools, churches, youth and civic groups provide citizen education and promote community service?
- * Do citizens have the information they need to make good decisions?
- * Do small, specific conflicts escalate into larger issues?
- * Is participation pro-active or reactive?
- * Does the community deal with critical issues before they hecome crises?
- * Do formal and informal forums exist for sharing ideas and resolving public issues?

FIVE KEY ISSUES

Educate people on how to access the government system and how it works

Improve two-way communicaion between governmentt and citizens a. Define ways to communicate on community issues

- to the greatest number of people.
- b. Find more/best ways that community leaders can get information from all constituents (including seasonal residents.)

Increase opportunities for more interaction between citizens ... e.g. town partying.

Improve town's impact on regional issues by strengthening West Tisbury's identity.

Encourage openness to new ideas and innovation with less resistance.

COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE

3. IDENTIFYING OUR TOWN'S CHARACTER: What is West Tisbury? Facilitators: Bill Bennett and Carol Borer

Part of what makes for the character of a town is its history, its buildings, its open spaces, its people. Identifying what people think of as the qualities of their town is helpful in knowing how to guide its future in times of growth and change: what people would like to preserve, what should be different. It can also help define goals for ways to build community at times when growth is making it harder for people to feel connected. Arts, festivals and celebrations also can reflect and build a community's positive sense of itself and strengthen the fabric of all social interactions within the community.

- * What is the community's self image?
- * Are there different parts of the town? Are some more successful than others?
- * What kind of a life exists in West Tisbury?
- * What kind of diversity is there?
- * Who lives here?
- * Where do we have to congregate? Are there places for easy social interaction? Are they being maintained?
- * What is our town center? And how alive is it?
- * Does the community preserve and enhance what is special and unique about itself?
- * How do children fit into our community? How are they included?
- * How do the elderly fit into our community? How are they included?
- * What ways does the community celebrate itself?
- * How is social and cultural diversity celebrated in the community?
- * What are the special cultural centers, events and festivals within the community?
- * Do many townspeople participate in these events?
- * Are these events well known within the community? Outside the community?
- * How much communication is there among diverse interest groups in the community such as natives/newcomers, summer/ year-round residents, young parents/retirees as well as the business community, etc.? Is this important?

FIVE KEY ISSUES
Land Use - visual, historical center, open space
Transportation
Communication - intra-government, inter-generational
Recreation - youth, town
Sustainable Economy - for the young, year-round

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4. EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES: Meeting Our Citizens' Needs Facilitators: Frank Ferro and Judy Crawford

All citizens have a need for the education of their children and for social services to provide for themselves and their families. Although some needs are met by local, state, and federal programs, caring communities still keep a neighborly eye on fellow citizens. Things like preschool programs, youth services and programs, and programs for the elderly help to strengthen the social foundations of a community.

- * Are we offering a good education to our children?
- * Should other educational programs be provided?
- * Is school planning forward thinking and open to alternative or regional solutions?
- * Do we need other programs for our children? Day-care? Youth activities? Recreational activities?
- * Do we have good programs for our elderly?
- * Does the community, through its schools or other programs, offer counseling on parenting or family relationships?
- * Does it offer help with issues of domestic violence or substance abuse? What are needed?
- * What local or regional programs or services are offered? What else is needed?
- * Are these services adequate? Are they well utilized? Underutilized?
- * Does local government address and is it effective in providing for our community's needs in this area?

FIVE KEY ISSUES:

Year-round, centralized, socially integrating community center Island-wide integrated health care delivery system Island-wide seamless public transportation system Organized community volunteer program Continued focus on excellence in education.

5. TAKING CARE OF OUR CITIZENS: Health and Housing Facilitators: Deborah Mayhew and Richard Rooney

All citizens need help when they are sick and looking for housing. Although some needs can be met by local, state and federal programs, caring communities still keep a neighborly eye on fellow citizens. Things like affordable housing, preventive health care and substance abuse programs help to strengthen the social foundations of a community.

- * Are social services adequate for the needs of the community?
- * Is our approach to health care adequate and appropriate?
- * Are the services our hospital offers adequate and appropriate?
- * Are there other services needed?
- * Is all our community served well by what we offer?
- * How does the community handle disposal of its wastes, and are they adequate? Trash? Sewage? Are there future plans for disposal of waste as the town grows?
- * Does the community address town water run-off and toxic water pollutants?
- * Does local government address and is it effective in providing for our community's needs in this area?

FIVE KEY ISSUES:

Affordable and available quality year-round housing, rental and purchase

Preservation of year-round hospital and comprehensive health care network

- medical

- alternative medical

- dental

- mental health

Preservation and development of public spaces and facilities for community recreation for all generations

- bike paths - community pool

- teen & preteen - walking paths

recreation

Comprehensive support services to allow seniors to stay in town Preserve a healthy environment

-minimize pollution -organic gardening -public transportation -aquifer under dump 5. TAKING CARE OF OUR CITIZENS: Health and Housing Facilitators: Deborah Mayhew and Richard Rooney

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6. PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES: The Basics That Serve Our Needs

Facilitators: Lisbeth Jones and William Stewart

Public buildings, roads and transportation, school buildings, waste disposal, are basic to the existence of a community. They absorb tax dollars and sharply influence the community's quality of life.

- * Are public buildings such as schools and town hall adequate for our needs? Are they accessible to people with disabilities? Are they energy efficient?
- * Does the town have a plan for financing the maintenance, expansion and replacement of its public facilities?
- * Is it open to regional solutions for future infrastructural needs?
- * Does the town have a good plan for the use of its old town buildings?
- * Is the town center being well utilized?
- * Are transportation concerns being addressed adequately?
- * Are appropriate plans being made for transportation to and around the island?
- * Do they seem appropriate to our needs and in keeping with our vision of the future? (Do the solutions in place for our airport expansion seem appropriate to our needs? Do the solutions for the ferry seem appropriate to our needs?)
- * Are appropriate physical connections being made, such as public transportation between arrival on the island and housing, between housing and job (or shopping sites), between housing and recreational areas? Are they needed?
- * What public facilities exist in the community?
- * What facilities or services are needed?
- * Is our water source protected?
- * Do we provide for our neediest citizens?
- * Do we provide for our young and our elderly?
- * Is lack of housing a problem in this town?
- * Is there adequate housing for our children if they want to stay here?
- * Are there alternative ways to provide for this within our zoning bylaws?
- * Is there housing for our elderly or disabled individuals? For people of lower income? Is there housing for our workers?
- * Do we have zoning in place that encourages the building of affordable housing? Or encourages the building of affordable units by our more affluent citizens or by our business community?
- * Does local government address this and is it effective in providing for our community's needs in this area?

FIVE KEY ISSUES:

Public transportation and alternatives to car travel
Airport expansion: we must consider size, appearance,
energy efficiency

Town buildings and roads: need coherent policy for maintenance and use, and for siting of future buildings

Aquifer protection

Solid waste disposal and recycling

ENVIRONMENT

7. THE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES: Water, Energy and Materials Facilitators: Peggy Schweir and Sig Van Raan

Natural resources are materials from nature that maintain and enhance our lives. This includes food, fuel and materials used in everyday life. A sustainable community attempts to balance the rate at which renewable resources are consumed with the rate at which they are renewed. Protection of our water supply and careful disposal of waste are part of maintaining that balance. A sustainable community also attempts to rely on local sources of food and materials to lessen the amount of energy used in transporting materials to the community.

- * How does the community handle disposal of its wastes?
- * What percent of waste generated is recyclable and recycled?
- * What opportunities exist for reducing that amount of waste generated to begin with?
- * Is our water source protected?
- * Are water supplies sufficient and are they used efficiently?
- * Does the community address storm water run-off and toxic water pollutants?
- * Are our ponds and other fragile areas sufficiently protected?
- * Are we successfully protecting managing our industries that rely on these resources?
- * Do we use energy efficiently in this town?
- * What percent of the energy used by the community is renewable versus nonrenewable?
- * What opportunities exist for local sources of renewable energy?
- * What problems are associated with existing patterns of energy use?
- * Do energy conservation programs exist within the community?
- * Are our practices geared toward developing a sustainable community?
- * To what extent does the local community rely on local sources of food, fuel, and materials? Are there ways in which this should be developed?
- * Do we have methods in place to encourage the reduction of waste and emissions produced?
- * Do we encourage increased energy efficiency?
- * Have we created systems to minimize dependence on nonrenewable resources?

FIVE KEY ISSUES:
Water quality, aquifer, pollution of Great Pond
Refuse/sewage
Zoning for land preservation and natural resources
Education for sustainable environment
Impact of environment on physical and mental health

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FIVE KEY ISSUES:

Water quality, aquifer, pollution of Great Pond Refuse/sewage Zoning for land preservation and natural resources Education for sustainable environment Impact of environment on physical and mental health 8. HOW THE COMMUNITY LOOKS AND FEELS: Town, Farms, Open Space and Beaches
Facilitators: Joan Merry and Matthew Stackpole

The natural assets of a community consist of the places of natural beauty that contribute significantly to the quality of life of the residents. Beaches, ponds and wetlands, brooks, walking trails, farms, clean air, and open land help determine a community's personality. They contribute to the everyday pleasures of community life. A sustainable community practices effective management of natural assets so as not to undermine their existence or ability to function over time.

- * What are your town's special water and land assets?
- * Is there a broad community interest and participation in maintaining these?
- * How healthy are the natural systems within the community?
- * What stresses are the local economy, population and growth putting on these natural systems?
- * Are there ways to guide population and economic development to allow healthy functioning of natural systems?
- * Are current systems, such as waste management, handled in a way that preserves the integrity of natural systems in the community without damaging the integrity of natural systems elsewhere?
- * Are the existing businesses environmentally sound?
- * Are the drinking water supplies protected?
- * Are there effective methods in place to preserve these lands?

FIVE KEY ISSUES.

Investigate creative zoning

Protection of water and other natural resources, before and after use, and develop a sensible waste solution.

Develop a good transportation service, including bike and other ways of transport.

Protect open spaces and reward those who do; i.e. tax breaks
Town investigate access and protection of beaches by town
acquisition - such as Lamberts Cove.

ECONOMY

9. ECONOMIC VITALITY: Stability Through Diversity Facilitators: Liza Smith and Bob Day

The need to maintain flourishing workplaces is of great importance to communities. A sustainable community includes a variety of businesses, industries and institutions which are environmentally sound, financially viable, provide reasonable wages and benefits to workers, and provides those workers with opportunities to develop their skills to prepare for the community's future needs. Local control of businesses is also important to the economic health of a community. The more often money circulates within the community before leaving, the more the community benefits.

- * What types of businesses, industries and institutions make up the economic base of the community?
- * Are the existing businesses environmentally sound?
- * Are there locally available education opportunities to provide residents with the appropriate skills?
- * What business services are lacking in the community?
- * What types of jobs are available to residents? Are the wages adequate for the cost of living here?
- * What percent of the community's businesses, industries and organizations are locally owned?
- * To what extent do local businesses purchase products from each other?
- * What additional business services are needed that could be locally provided and locally owned?
- * Is there an adequate supply of locally owned, locally controlled credit available for local businesses?
- * What can be done to improve the economic climate and the tax base of the community?
- * How much thought has been given to planning for the future?

 Is the current structure sustainable?

FIVE KEY ISSUES:

Encourage agricultural activity to strengthen agriculture as an economic base.

Create new businesses using our natural resources well.

Marriage of open space planning and zoning.

Well managed business growth

Economy which can provide year-round support for people of different socio-economic levels.

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10. GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT: Are We Planning Well? Facilitators: Ben Moore and Leah Smith

Zoning regulations and bylaws affect how a town develops. They are meant to be a tool, not a set of restrictions. With them, you can guide how and where subdivisions and housing are laid out, how and where commercial districts are developed and expanded, how the town center is utilized. These are all important topics when trying to allow for growth while maintaining the character of the town that the citizens want.

- * How do our town's bylaws successfully guide how our housing is laid out?
- * Is the density and placement of housing in keeping with the character we want to preserve?
- * Are there parts of the town that should be encouraged to be duplicated?
- * Does it encourage open space in ways that we want? In ways that are beneficial to preserving the character of the town?
- * Do our methods of housing development and subdivision of land encourage patterns of transportation that seem in character with what we want for our town?
- * Is our approach to housing and subdivision of land sustainable?
- * Is our new business district successful?
- * Does it provide for a sense of community? Is that needed?
- * Does it provide for our community in the ways that we want?
- * Does it encourage patterns of transportation that seem in character with what we want for our town?
- * Are our business districts appropriately placed?
- * Should they be expanded or decreased in size?
- * How are we doing in preserving rural character, if that is desired?
- * Do we have adequate programs and bylaws to encourage active farming and protect existing farmland?
- * Are we adequately preserving open space?
- * Should we be more aggressive in our preservation efforts?
- * Is access to our beaches and ponds adequate? for recreation? for commerce?
- * Have we preserved adequate access to our ancient ways and paths? Should we do more?
- ★ Do we have adequate bike paths and other forms of recreation?
- * Do we want the old center of town to remain an active and pivotal center of town?
- * Does our zoning bylaw support that viewpoint?

FIVE KEY ISSUES:

Vision of what we want

Plan for growth and open space:

recognize potential of undeveloped land combat suburban sameness access to natural resources

Rewrite zoning bylaws

redirection effect
put teeth in zoning regs
incentives and taxes
preserve Historic District
village-like clusters and open spaces

Taxes and incentives Comprehensive transportation

WEST TISBURY COMMUNITY PROFILE SATURDAY MORNING

Again, about 250 West Tisbury residents signed in at the elementary school, fueled up with coffee, and began a day of intensive, thoughtful deliberation.

The working session resumed in the gym, with a review of the ten key issues which had been considered by the small groups Friday evening. These summary points were mounted on easels for all to see. Delia Clark then led the large gathering through a process of eliminating duplication and combining ideas where appropriate. As the list was shortened, the following topics emerged as the most important issues for the town to consider.

- Maintain town character rural, open space, land use, beach protection, preserving agriculture.
- Manage economic development, economic opportunities, young people, agriculture, natural-resource-based, beyond tourism.
- 3. Zoning village-like clusters, open spaces, Historic District, incentives and taxes, size of business district.
- 4. Residential growth control development while providing affordable housing.
- Communication access government, educate about traditions and norms, new and seasonal residents, volunteer opportunities, leadership training.
- 6. Recreation youth programs, camps local and seasonal, facilities for all ages, bike paths, pool, walking paths, arts, education.
 Community Center meeting place, town-wide celebrations, social services, year-round, volunteer program, town culture.
- 7. Transportation roads, airport, ferry system, public transporation, gridlock, bike paths.
- 8. Environmental quality water, aquifer, solid waste and recycling, septic, open space, education.
- 9. Regionalism regional thinking, leadership in regionalism
- 10. Historic character town, village center, buildings.

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As a post script, all groups were reminded to include the following in their deliberations.

- 1. Include all residents.
- 2. Carrying capacity
- 3. Leadership
- 4. Funding.

SELECTION OF KEY ISSUES

Each participant elected which of the ten key issues he or she would like to work on, and again moved to individual classrooms. The groups' tasks were to think about problems that existed in each area, then to brainstorm possible solutions or answers to the issue. Led again by local facilitators, group members thought out loud for half an hour or so about problems and goals, and then suggested solutions solutions ranging from practical to fanciful and idealistic. The next step was to evaluate each possible solution, project or answer by using the following Impact/Feasibility grid.

Impact: How much will it matter?	HIGH
	MODERATE
	LOW
	LOW MODERATE HIGH Feasibility: How possible is it in our community?

This is how the grid works. First, the design was copied on large easel paper. Then each of the proposed solutions was written on a post-it note. For each note, the group measured the feasibility and impact of the solution. The sticky note was then placed in the appropriate box. Notes that were placed in the upper right-hand corner of the sheet measured highest in impact and high in feasibility/possibility ratings, and were most likely to end up on the short list of issues to recommend to the large group. On the other hand, some groups chose projects which ended up elsewhere on the grid. Small projects that were highly feasible but of high impact, were favored by those who wanted to start small and accomplish something quickly. Long term, difficult projects had advocates who were willing to commit to longer struggles. Many groups proposed a combination of proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR LARGE GROUP

By the close of the morning small group sessions, participants had again looked at possible projects or activities, associated problems and/or opportunities, narrowed the lists down to perceivable goals, and returned to the large group with short lists of proposals for further consideration.

In a nutshell, these are the Saturday morning proposals:

TOWN CHARACTER, OPEN SPACE AND AGRICULTURE

- 1. Investigate tax incentives for open land and for small farms. Open space tax assessment; support for agriculture/ farm business (marketing); alternative financial scenarios.
- 2. Plan roadside districts. Impact of bike paths.
- 3. Funds for land acquisition; prioritize critical open spce. Transfer of development rights.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- 1. Encourage low-impact businesses such as agriculture, art, technology.
- 2. Local economic tradng system.
- 3. Develop list of economic activities and inventories of assets, venues in town.

ZONING

- 1. Buy up open space, i.e. town, Land Bank, etc.
- 2. Flexible zoning allow intra-family subdivisions.
- 3. Patterns guidelines. Rewrite pattern-based zoning bylaws - density.
- 4. Census of existing land.
- 5. Talk to owners of large parcels.

RESIDENTIAL GROWTH

- 1. Pursue grant money for study of cost/impact of development vs individual profits (including undermining potential for affordable housing.)
- 2. Investigate legalities of various revisions of laws.
- 3. Revise town zoning bylaws.
- 4. Develop affordable housing plan.

COMMUNICATION

- 1. Develop communication system.
- 2. E-mail access to/from all town officials/employees.
- 3. Publish town newsletter.

RECREATION AND COMMUNITY CENTER

- 1. Structure/ location/ access to natural resources for recreational use.
- 2. Information about events.
- 3. Activities/ events.

TRANSPORTATION

1. Single integrated ground transportation authority/ system.

PROPOSALS FOR LARGE GROUP

By the close of the morning small group sessions, participants had again looked at possible projects or activities, associated problems and/or opportunities, narrowed the lists down to perceivable goals, and returned to the large group with short lists of proposals for further consideration.

In a nutshell, these are the Saturday morning proposals:

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TRANSPORTATION

1. Single integrated ground transportation authority/ system.

- 2. Transportation master plan; focus on group, interacting with air and water.
- 3. Traffic calming. Reduce automobile usage; cluster zoning; layout of roads; limit number of cars; use of bikes and alternate routes and ancient ways; enforce speed limits.

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

- 1. Design and implement comprehensive environmental action plan, also ground water protection plan. identify and protect key habitats.
- 2. Education. Open space and scenic vistas. (Roadside greenbelts).
- 3. Comprehensive community recycling, composting, local hazardous waste.

REGIONALISM

- 1. Identify issues and projects best addressed on an island wide basis.
- 2. Look at duplication of services and minimize.
- 3. Re-examine collective representation.

HISTORIC TOWN CHARACTER

- 1. Maintain existing civic and community functions in historical village center.
- 2. Strengthen physical maintenance of town-owned buildings and fully utilize town buildings currently under-used (old library, North Tisbury fire station.)
- 3. Strengthen local Historic District Commission.

* * *

Lunch Break

SATURDAY AFTERNOON

All participants returned to the school gym to hear a representative from each of the morning groups present several proposed solutions to their key issues. Facilitator Delia Clark then reviewed the projects selected by each group for presentation to the large group. Delia led a short discussion about whether some projects overlapped, and if we should combine others which were closely related. The resulting final list was cut to 22 menu items.

Each participant in the gym was given a strip of five penny-sized adhesive dots to "spend" voting for favored projects. Voters could place one, two, or even all five dots on any of the issues. The topics with the highest number of dots were selected for further study and development.

Here's how the voting went:

Number of

Dots Topic

AGRICULTURAL, OPEN LAND, BEACH ACCESS, ROADSIDE PRESERVATION
82 1. Plan roadside districts; impact of bike paths,
scenic vistas.

MANAGING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- 1. Encourage low-impact businesses such as art, agricultural and technology based. Have a local economic trading system.
- Develop list of economic activities, inventory lists, venues, and communicate this.
- 3. Create jobs for next generation / mentoring.

ZONING

- 1. Re-examine zoning to preserve small town rural qualities, identify flexible patterns that encourage neighborhoods, open space and respectful design standards, as a basis for revising zoning bylaws and eliminate loopholes.
- 98 2. Investigate limits to growth. Tax incentives to preserve open land, subdivision of family land, commit town resources to buy land including agricultural land, caps on growth rate.
- 3. Emergency planning for business district and airport. Master plan, guidelines, vision for future growth, airport terminal.

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Dots

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RESIDENTIAL HOUSING

- 7 1. Pursue a grant for a study of the financial and social costs of development vs private profit, including its impact on affordable housing.
- 15 2. Offer a non-binding referendum regarding a short term moratorium on building, in order to accomplish #1.

COMMUNICATION

- 1. Develop a communication system and other methods of exchanging information to year-round and seasonal residents.
- 2. Access the expertise of citizens through an index of human resources.

RECREATION AND COMMUNITY CENTER

- 13 1. Structures/locations/access to natural resources.

 General access to natural resources, bike paths,
 opening ancient ways, place for teens, after-school
 program (location). Find/arrange to use existing
 structures for a community center. Assess
 available structures/locations.
- Information about events communication. Central information phone number. Pot lucks/picnics to promote communication/ bulletin boards/ communicate available spaces and resources effectively. Newsletter event calendar/ input from whole community about what we want.
- 3. Activities and events. Apprenticeship programs, cultural events/ arts theater etc. summer programs. Events/activities aimed at and timed to integrate seasonal and year-round residents. Dances. Pot lucks and picnics. Assessment of current and needed events/activities. After school programs. Political/ civic partnerships, ad hoc citizens committees.

HOW TO SOLVE TRANSPORTATION NEEDS WHILE PRESERVING OUR RURAL CHARACTER

1. Single regional integrated ground transportation system/authority. All bus routes, school buses, elderly lift, taxis and vans.

Number

ο£

Dots Topic

- 7 2. Transportation master plan ground, air, water.
- 3. Traffic calming. Layout of roads. Limit # of cars (personal sacrifice), use of bikes, alterative routes, i.e. ancient ways. Speed limit enforcement, recreate villages.

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

- 1. Design and implement a comprehensive environmental action plan. Ground water protection plan. Identify and protect key habitats; education; open space and scenic vistas (roadside greenbelts).
- Comprehensive community recycling, composting, local hazardous waste.

REGIONALISM

 Identify issues and projects best addressed on an island-wide basis.

HISTORIC CHARACTER

- 1. Maintain existing civic and community functions in historic village center. Strengthen physical maintenance of town-owned buildings and fully utilize town buildings currently under-used (i.e. old library, North Tisbury fire station.)
- 2. Strengthen West Tisbury Historic District Commission. Expand district to include roads, nominate district to national level to prevent adverse state activity and get additional funding.

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ACTION STEPS

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

As the large group evaluated the results of their voting, participants agreed to continue with six issues which received the majority of the dots. They are:

Environmental Quality - 100 votes Limits to Growth ... - 98 votes Re-examine Zoning .. - 96 votes Roadside Districts - 82 votes Activities and Events - 69 votes Historic Character .. - 67 votes

Again, participants decided which group to join, according to the topic which most interested them. At this stage, each group, still guided by local facilitators, was asked to consider the following important steps in developing an action plan:

- * Critical steps to implementation
- * Resources needed
- * Principal leadership
- * Potential obstacles with strategies to overcome them
- * Time line for implementation
- * Action step coordinator

Each group also chose a time, date and place for a first/next committee meeting, and elected a convener to coordinate the group's ongoing activities.

And again, all the groups convened in the gymnasium, to report to the large group. A member of each of the six groups presented their final goals, time and place of their ongoing committee meetings. Participants at this point were clearly exhausted from their two-day workout, but almost giddy with exhibaration, with feelings of accomplishment and community, and determination to retain the momentum.

These are the committees:

Environmental Action Plan committee, convened by Bob Woodruff, to begin meeting March 19.

The Committee to Re-examine Zoning, chaired by Murray Frank, meeting Mondays at 5 p.m. at the Howes House, starting March 24.

Incentives to Limit Growth, meeting March 27 at the Ag Hall: Prudy Burt is the contact person.

Historic District/ Community Center committee, meeting

April 2 in the Library, led by Susan Arnold.

Roadside Advisory Committee, led by Juleann Van Belle, will request formal appointment by the Selectmen, then set up a meeting schedule.

The Recreation Committee has already invited participants to come to a Summer Solstice Pot Luck and Town Picnic at the Ag Hall on June 22. That committee's first planning meeting is April 16 at the school, and Abigail Bailey is the convener.

Adjourn.

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UPDATE - THIS SPRING

June, 1997

Since the Community Profile weekend almost three months ago, half a dozen new committees have been meeting regularly to work on the main issues which emerged from the weekend event.

In general terms, committee members spent the first month or two familiarizing themselves with existing bylaws, policies, and obstacles, as well as collecting information on innovative solutions and ideas from other places.

All of these committees welcome new members. Anyone interested in joining one of these groups should contact the person designated below.

Here's where they stand:

HISTORIC COMMITTEE

The official town structure has two committees - the Historic District Commission, and the Local Historical Commission, both appointed by the Selectmen. The former has the duty of preserving and protecting the architectural integrity of the Historic District, in the old center of town, generally by reviewing and approving plans for renovations to buildings which are officially part of the district. The Historical Commission in recent years has completed an inventory of the town's historic buildings, and published a historical map and guide for the 1992 Centennial.

Following the Community Profile weekend, a number of people have expressed interest in joining these groups and have been appointed to fill committee vacancies. As a result, the town committees are now at full strength and newly energized.

Among the tasks of the new, self-initiated committee are a commitment to preserving the Town Hall and other town buildings, the possible formal inclusion of Special Ways and other ancient ways, including resolution of ongoing problems of public use and privacy. The new committee is also interested in expanding the official Historic District, and as of this date plans to hold public hearings to explain what inclusion entails. Contact person: Sean Conley, 693-6677 or 693-3953.

ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION COMMITTEE

The goal of this group is to protect the groundwater/ aquifer, and to improve the programs for composting, recycling and the hazardous waste collection process. Group members are working on a model wetlands bylaw, to propose to voters if the state fails to implement such a plan.

This group is also particularly interested in reactivating plans for a bike path from the carwash in Vineyard Haven, separate from State Road but parallel, inland through the woods, to State Road, through West Tisbury, crossing Old County Road to the school and beyond.

The committee will break for the summer but promises to

regroup in the fall.

Contact person: Bob Woodruff, 693-8447.

LIMITS TO GROWTH COMMITTEE

This group, with a steady turnout of 10 to 12 people, meets every Thursday at 5:30 at the Howes House. Its mission is to find mechanisms and incentives to discourage further subdivision of large parcels of land, through tax incentives, estate tax policy and conservation restrictions.

In Cape Cod towns, people who place permanent conservation restrictions on their land are given local real estate tax breaks of up to 80% - and 90% if they allow public access to their land. Bill Elbow's local "cost of community services" analysis shows that land which remains undeveloped (open space) costs the town just 13 cents in services for every dollar taken in by the town for real estate taxes.

Each piece of land with a house and family on it - by contrast - costs West Tisbury \$1.06 in services for every dollar the town raises in taxes. The message is: Trees don't go to school. As the population grows, so does the need for more services, and so does your tax bill.

One of the best ways to stabilize the tax rate is to discourage development and help owners of large parcels of land to preserve their land with permanent conservation restrictions. Current tax policies, both local and federal, do not always allow credits which in the long run will slow down both the growth rate and the tax rate.

But getting there is not easy, because of long-standing tax policies of the town, the state and federal governments, as well as an (understandable) public perception that this is another tax break for the rich.

This committee has completed an impact/feasibility study and prioritized an action plan, including cost/benefit analysis, "build out" scenarios, and tax assessment policy. Bill Elbow of the town's Conservation Commission is updating the open space plan, to give the town a base for grant funding. Bill is also expanding his "cost of community services" study to factor in costs to the town of part-time, seasonal residents.

As well, a joint project is being planned with the West Tisbury Taxpayers Association, and a representative from that group meets with this committee to look at tax incentives and tax consequences of protecting open space. Jo-Ann Resendes, the Assistant Assessor, has met with the group and provided helpful information about taxation policies.

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As well as gathering all of this information, the group plans to lobby Washington to exempt family farms from having to pay inheritance taxes. The Ag Society and influential seasonal residents are being asked to help with this lobbying effort, a timely topic as it has been included in the present season's budget debates.

Contact person: Tad Crawford, 693-1430.

COMMITTEE TO RE-EXAMINE ZONING

This large committee meets Mondays at 5 p.m. at the Howes House. Like most of the other groups, members spent a number of weeks reading available material to learn about zoning in West Tisbury and elsewhere. More recently, the group developed a list and then narrowed it down to several topics worthy of more thorough review.

The committee is currently divided into three subgroups, each researching and discussing topics of importance to the group and to the participants of the Community Profile weekend. They are:

* Protection/expansion of open space and farmland and controlling growth.

* Home businesses, the Business District, number and types of structures on individual lots.

* Creation of neighborhoods flexible (cluster) zoning, and affordable housing.

The subgroups will regroup and propose recommendations for the rewriting of the Master Plan and Zoning Bylaws.

Contact person: Murray Frank, 693-8373.

ROADSIDE DISTRICT

This group had startup problems but recently has new energy and a new contact person.

Contact person: Barbara Day, 693-2645.

COMMUNITY EVENTS COMMITTEE

The June 22 town picnic is the first community event of this new committee. The group has been meeting regularly to plan the picnic, which will feature music by the Flying Elbows, hay rides by Fred Fisher, folk dancing by the Vineyard Swords, hot dogs and hamburgers by the West Tisbury Fire Department, and an ambrosia-loaded pot luck dessert table by all the picnickers.

Contact person: Marjory Potts, 693-3584.

PARTICIPANTS

Brian Abbott
Nancy Alyce Abbott
Dawn Aberg
John Abrams
Bill Alden
Judy Alden
Anna Alley
John Alley
Andrew Aliberti
Sarah Aliberti
Glenn Arnold
Susan Arnold
Nicholas Azzollini

Abigail Bailev Bernard Benjamin Margery Benjamin Bill Bennett Edward Benoit Linda Benoit Sandy Bernat Howard Berwind Susanne Berwind Stephanie Bird Carol Borer Steven Borer Woody Bowman Melissa Breese Peter Breese Catherine Brennan Donna Bubash Abbe Burt Prudy Burt

Cathy Campbell Ken Campbell Ned Casey Patti Casey John Christensen Phyllis Cocroft Nancy Cole Margeret Cook Judy Crawford Tad Crawford Anne Crumm Amanda Cohen Richard Cohen Toni Coben Michael Colaneri Geoff Currier Joyce Currier

Ron Dagostino Sheryl Dagostino Barbara Day Bob Day William Deeble Nancy Dole

John Early
Lesley Eaton
Anna Edey
Joe Eldredge
K Elgart
Carol Eno
Jackson Eno
Lisa Epstein

Frank Ferro
Ursula Ferro
Ann Fielder
William Fielder
Fran Finnigan
Bob Fischer
Maureen Fischer
Phil Forest
Wendy Forest
Aanya Alder Friess
Jean Francis
Murray Frank
George French
Mary French
Peter Fyler

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Sally Hamilton Andrea Hartman Leslie Hartwell Margie Haven Allen Healy Bill Healy Glenn Hearn Linda Hearn T.J. Hegarty Diana Helfrich Abigail Higgins Tony Higgins Tom Hodgson BeeBee Horowitz Abigail Housen Tucker Hubbell Hermine Hull Mark Hutker

Sarah Isenberg

Judy Jahries
David Jameson
Rex Jarrell
Kathy Joba
Richard Johnson
Mary Jo Joiner
Caitlin Jones
Lisbeth Jones
Mal Jones
Virginia Jones
Bob Julier
Dale Julier

Paul Karasik
Rick Karney
Susan Karlson
Julie Keefe
Bruce Keep
Mary Lu Keep
Marcy Klapper
Ron Karbel
Dick Kocian
Joan Kocian
Georgia Kroehnke

Laurie Larson Phil Larson Harry Lasker Claudia Lee Lindsey Lee Richard Leonard

Ken Leuchtenmacher
Eliza Lewis
Jon Lipsky
Karin Lipsky
Ivory Littlefield
Allen Look
Carly Look
Samantha Look
Julie Luntz
Don Lyons

Betsey Mayhew
Ann Maley
Eileen Maley
Timothy Maley
William Marks
Lanny McDowell
Phllis McMorrow
Joan Merry
Matt Merry
Bill Meyer
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Dick Kocian
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Georgia Kroehnke

Laurie Larson Phil Larson Harry Lasker Claudia Lee Lindsey Lee Richard Leonard

Ken Leuchtenmacher Eliza Lewis Jon Lipsky Karin Lipsky Ivory Littlefield Allen Look Carly Look Samantha Look Julie Luntz Don Lyons

Betsey Mayhew
Ann Maley
Eileen Maley
Timothy Maley
William Marks
Lanny McDowell
Phllis McMorrow
Joan Merry
Matt Merry
Bill Meyer
Nina Meyer

Martha Mezger
Richard Mezger
Cynthia Mitchell
Julia Mitchell
Lucy Mitchell
Maria Moody
Ben Moore
Paddy Moore
Jane Murray
Chris Murphy

Ann Nelson Dawne Nelson Jeff Nelson Mary Beth Norton

Don Ogilvie Fan Ogilvie Paulette Oboyski Steven Oboyski Victor Oboyski Brendan O'Neill

James Paquette
Jan Paul
Mary Louise Perry
Norman Perry
Bea Phear
Patrick Phear
Marjory Potts
Robert Potts
Barbara Puciel-Hoy
Dan Prowten

Victoria Riger-Phillips Dionis Riggs Peter Rodegast Elizabeth Rogers Richard Rooney Peter Rosbeck Barry Rosenthal Mona Rosenthal Faith D. Runner

Robert Sanborn Sheila Sawyer Heidi Schmidt Herman Schneider Nina Schneider Paula Schultz

Bob Schweir Peggy Schwier Chris Scott Marshall Secall Sally Segali Judith Sibert Donald Sibley Linda Sibley Susan Silva Bart Smith David H. Smith Henry Smith Leah Smith Lisa Smith Nancy Smith Woollcott Smith Laura Solomon Norman Solomon Susan Spence Martha Stackpole Matthew Stackpole Karin Stanley Ted Stanley Bonnie Steere David Steere William Stewart Michael Stone Louise Sweet

Martha Thurlow Beth Toomey

Juleann VanBelle Sig Van Raan David Vigneault

Diane Wall
Howard Wall
Jay Walsh
Kate Warner
Susan Wasserman
Cathy Weiss
Allen Whiting
Eric Whitman
Zach Wiesner
Rez Williams
Donna Wilson
Andrew Woodruff
Bob Woodruff

Terre Young

West Tisbury Community Profile Report

Friday, March 14, 1997 Saturday, March 15, 1997

West Tisbury Elementary School

